

PEER REVIEW HISTORY

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ARTICLE DETAILS

TITLE (PROVISIONAL)	Food Insecurity among Postsecondary International Students: A Scoping Review Protocol
AUTHORS	Amoyaw, Jonathan; Pandey, Mamata; Maina, Geoffrey; Li, Yiyang; Nkrumah, Daniel Owusu

VERSION 1 – REVIEW

REVIEWER	Jessica Soldavini University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine
REVIEW RETURNED	18-Feb-2022

GENERAL COMMENTS	<p>This scoping review protocol addresses an important topic that will help contribute to the literature on food insecurity among international students studying at postsecondary institutions. See below for feedback on strengthening the protocol.</p> <p>Title: The authors may want to indicate in the title that the focus is on postsecondary international students</p> <p>Background/Discussion: The background and discussion focus primarily on Canada, yet the scoping review includes studies from other countries as well. From reading the background section, it seemed like the review was framed to focus exclusively on Canada and it wasn't until the inclusion criteria that it was clear it was broader. Since the review will cover many countries and many readers of the journal will be from outside of Canada, I suggest broadening the background and discussion to cover international college students more broadly. I think it's okay to keep some of the information about Canada, but a broader context should be included as well to frame why the review includes multiple countries and not just Canada.</p> <p>A main goal of the scoping review seems to be identifying ways to support international students, yet the background/discussion only briefly mention that. I suggest including some information on examples of ways that colleges have tried to address food insecurity among college students. You may then want to mention something about how the types of strategies that may best support food security among international students may be different than the general college student population as another justification for why this review is important. I think this information is more relevant than how international students impact the Canadian labor force.</p> <p>P. 4, line 18: The phrase at the beginning of the sentence makes it sound as though this is referring to scoping reviews on food insecurity in general. Specify that this is referring to scoping reviews on food insecurity in related populations.</p>
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	<p>P.5, line 32-33: Provide additional details on how articles will be screened. Some reviews do a two-stage screening process where titles and abstracts are screened in the first stage and articles making it through that stage then have a full-text review. Was there only one stage where full articles of all studies found were reviewed? I also suggest specifying in this section that the articles were screened to see if they met inclusion criteria. Will the articles be screened in Mendeley or will a software tool such as Covidence be used?</p> <p>P. 5, lines 42-43: I'm unclear what "Two reviewers will also be responsible for the data analysis process" is referring to. Does this mean two people will independently abstract the data mentioned in the prior sentence? It would be helpful to specify how many people will do that. Or, does it refer to developing the table and summary of results?</p> <p>P. 5, lines 44-45: I suggest rewording this sentence to something such as "The scoping review will include a table that summarizes the information collected through the data extraction process."</p> <p>P. 6, line 40: I suggest removing or replacing the term "financial want" as this tends to refer to things that are nice to have, but not needed</p>
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REVIEWER	Kathrine Wright University of Nevada Reno, Social and Behavioral Health
REVIEW RETURNED	19-Feb-2022

GENERAL COMMENTS	<p>[GENERAL FEEDBACK] This is a fascinating article and a critical area of investigation. Having personally used food pantries and experienced food insecurity, I find this protocol insightful and vital.</p> <p>This manuscript could provide much-needed research to the field. Therefore, I have included a list of articles that may interest the authors and support their review. For transparency purposes, the last two articles marked with an asterisk (*) are articles that I have authored. It is absolutely not necessary for the authors to cite these two articles for protocol acceptance.</p> <p>Following the list of supporting articles, I have included a list of words that may be beneficial to add to the authors' search string. My apologies if there are any duplications regarding the authors' citations and search list. It is not necessary to include these authors or search terms; however, it is recommended that the authors consider citing the manuscripts to further enhance justification. I believe additional search terms are needed to enhance the review's output.</p> <p>[LIST OF WORKS TO REVIEW FOR BACKGROUND SUPPORT] Alonso, E. B., Cockx, L., & Swinnen, J. (2018). Culture and food security. <i>Global Food Security</i>, 17, 113–127. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2018.02.002</p> <p>Arbeit, C. A., Staklis, S., & RTI International. (2016). New American undergraduates: Enrollment trends and age at arrival of immigrant and second-generation students. (Statistics in Brief NCES 2017-414). Institute of Education Sciences.</p>
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	<p>https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017414.pdf</p> <p>Brown, L. (2008). The incidence of study-related stress in international students in the initial stage of the international sojourn. <i>Journal of Studies in International Education</i>, 12(1), 5–28</p> <p>Brown, L., & Holloway, I. (2008). The initial stage of the international sojourn: Excitement or culture shock? <i>British Journal of Guidance & Counselling</i>, 36(1), 33–49.</p> <p>Constantine, M. G., Anderson, G. M., Berkel, L. A., Caldwell, L. D., & Utsey, S. O. (2005). Examining the cultural adjustment experiences of African international college students: A qualitative analysis. <i>Journal of Counseling Psychology</i>, 52(1), 57.</p> <p>Coveney, J., & Bunton, R. (2003). In pursuit of the study of pleasure: Implications for health research and practice. <i>Health</i>, 7(2), 161–179. https://doi.org/10.1177/1363459303007002873 10.1177/1363459303007002873</p> <p>Finch, B. K., Hummer, R. A., Kol, B., & Vega, W. A. (2001). The role of discrimination and acculturative stress in the physical health of Mexican-origin adults. <i>Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences</i>, 23(4), 399–429.</p> <p>Finch, B. K., & Vega, W. A. (2003). Acculturation stress, social support, and self-rated health among Latinos in California. <i>Journal of Immigrant Health</i>, 5(3), 109–117.</p> <p>Gaines, A., Robb, C. A., Knol, L. L., & Sickler, S. (2014). Examining the role of financial factors, resources and skills in predicting food security status among college students. <i>International Journal of Consumer Studies</i>, 38(4), 374–384. https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcs.12110</p> <p>Ineson, E., Lyons, A., & Branston, C. (2006). Cross cultural change, adjustment and culture shock: UK to USA. <i>Tourism (Zagreb)</i>, 54(4), 355–365.</p> <p>Jung, E., Hecht, M. L., & Wadsworth, B. C. (2007). The role of identity in international students' psychological well-being in the United States: A model of depression level, identity gaps, discrimination, and acculturation. <i>International Journal of Intercultural Relations</i>, 31(5), 605–624. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2007.04.001</p> <p>Koc, M., & Welsh, J. (2001). Food, foodways and immigrant experience. Toronto: Centre for Studies in Food Security, 2, 46–48.</p> <p>Lee, J.-S., Koeske, G. F., & Sales, E. (2004). Social support buffering of acculturative stress: A study of mental health symptoms among Korean international students. <i>International Journal of Intercultural Relations</i>, 28(5), 399–414.</p> <p>Liebkind, K., Jasinskaja-Lahti, I., & Solheim, E. (2004). Cultural identity, perceived discrimination, and parental support as determinants of immigrants' school adjustments: Vietnamese youth in Finland. <i>Journal of Adolescent Research</i>, 19(6), 635–656.</p> <p>Moffat, T., Mohammed, C., & Newbold, K. (2017). Cultural</p>
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	<p>dimensions of food insecurity among immigrants and refugees. <i>Human Organization</i>, 76(1), 15–27. https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.76.1.15</p> <p>Payne-Sturges, D. C., Tjaden, A., Caldeira, K. M., Vincent, K. B., & Arria, A. M. (2018). Student hunger on campus: Food insecurity among college students and implications for academic institutions. <i>American Journal of Health Promotion</i>, 32(2), 349–354.</p> <p>Sanou, D., O'Reilly, E., Ngnie-Teta, I., Batal, M., Mondain, N., Andrew, C., Newbold, B. K., & Bourgeault, I. L. (2014). Acculturation and nutritional health of immigrants in Canada: A scoping review. <i>Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health</i>, 16(1), 24–34.</p> <p>Schwartz, S. J., Waterman, A. S., Umaña-Taylor, A. J., Lee, R. M., Kim, S. Y., Vazsonyi, A. T., Huynh, Q., Whitbourne, S. K., Park, I. J., & Hudson, M. (2013). Acculturation and well-being among college students from immigrant families. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychology</i>, 69(4), 298–318.</p> <p>Schwartz, S. J., Weisskirch, R. S., Zamboanga, B. L., Castillo, L. G., Ham, L. S., Huynh, Q.-L., Park, I. J., Donovan, R., Kim, S. Y., & Vernon, M. (2011). Dimensions of acculturation: Associations with health risk behaviors among college students from immigrant families. <i>Journal of Counseling Psychology</i>, 58(1), 27.</p> <p>Weller, D. L., & Turkon, D. (2015). Contextualizing the immigrant experience: The role of food and foodways in identity maintenance and formation for first-and second-generation Latinos in Ithaca, New York. <i>Ecology of Food and Nutrition</i>, 54(1), 57–73.</p> <p>*Wright, K.E., Lucero, J.E., Ferguson, J.K., Granner, M.L., Devereux, P.G., Pearson, J.L., & Crosbie, E. (2021). The impact that cultural food security has on identity and well-being in the second-generation U.S. American minority college students. <i>Food Security</i>. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01140-w</p> <p>*Wright, K.E., Lucero, J.E., Ferguson, J.K., Granner, M.L., Devereux, P.G., Pearson, J.L., & Crosbie, E. (2021). The influence of cultural food security on cultural identity and well-being: a qualitative comparison between second-generation American and international students in the United States. <i>Ecology of Food and Nutrition</i>, 1-27. https://doi.org/10.1080/03670244.2021.1875455</p> <p>[STUDY DESIGN]</p> <p>I have previously performed a systematic review that was not published in a journal. I have included additional search terms below that I uncovered that might be helpful for the authors' scoping review and better answer their research question.</p> <p>Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sojourner *transnational migrant/migrant student *student mobility <p>Food Insecurity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *food poverty *food scarcity *food loss/loss of food *access to food
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *food instability *food insufficiency *food desert *food swamp *food apartheid *food hardship *food sovereignty *food capacity *food use *cuisine *foodways *foodscape *regional food *traditional food *national dish *food shed *country food *culturally appropriate foods *culturally acceptable foods *culturally accepted foods *culturally preferred foods *culturally satisfying food *preference of food *food system *food practices *food procurement *food preparation *food knowledge *traditional food *country food *indigenous food *native food *aboriginal food *food culture *culinary heritage *culinary colonialism *wild foods *cultural keystone *food choice *dietary choice *dietary acculturation *traditional diets *traditional eating *food allocation *food adequacy/adequate foods *nutritional adequacy *emergency food Post-secondary education *tertiary education *third-level *third-stage *graduate *undergraduate *technological university (postsecondary schools in the US if you wish to include) *trade school *vocational school *technical school
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	<p>*vocational college</p> <p>Intervention</p> <p>*WIC/ Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children</p> <p>*SNAP/ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Formerly known as Food Stamps)</p> <p>*Electronic Benefits Transfer/ EBT</p> <p>*The Emergency Food Assistance Program/TEFAP</p> <p>*soup kitchen</p> <p>*mobile pantry</p> <p>*mobile food</p> <p>*food delivery</p> <p>[LIMITATIONS]</p> <p>An additional limitation that the authors have not mentioned is that selection bias may occur if the scoping review does not identify all available data on this topic and the resulting descriptive account of available information is not fully accurate/fully inclusive.</p>
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VERSION 1 – AUTHOR RESPONSE

Reviewer: 1

Dr. Jessica Soldavini, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine

Comments to the Author:

This scoping review protocol addresses an important topic that will help contribute to the literature on food insecurity among international students studying at postsecondary institutions. See below for feedback on strengthening the protocol.

Title: The authors may want to indicate in the title that the focus is on postsecondary international students

>>>We have now included “postsecondary” in the title. Thank you for your suggestion.

Background/Discussion: The background and discussion focus primarily on Canada, yet the scoping review includes studies from other countries as well. From reading the background section, it seemed like the review was framed to focus exclusively on Canada and it wasn't until the inclusion criteria that it was clear it was broader. Since the review will cover many countries and many readers of the journal will be from outside of Canada, I suggest broadening the background and discussion to cover international college students more broadly. I think it's okay to keep some of the information about Canada, but a broader context should be included as well to frame why the review includes multiple countries and not just Canada.

A main goal of the scoping review seems to be identifying ways to support international students, yet the background/discussion only briefly mention that. I suggest including some information on examples of ways that colleges have tried to address food insecurity among college students. You may then want to mention something about how the types of strategies that may best support food security among international students may be different than the general college student population as another justification for why this review is important. I think this information is more relevant than how international students impact the Canadian labor force.

>>> We agree with your insightful comments and have rewritten the introduction and discussion to reflect your suggestions.

P. 4, line 18: The phrase at the beginning of the sentence makes it sound as though this is referring to scoping reviews on food insecurity in general. Specify that this is referring to scoping reviews on food insecurity in related populations.

>>> Thank you. We have clarified this as follows (please see page 4).

Although there are a few scoping reviews on food insecurity among immigrants and students in postsecondary school, these reviews only pay cursory attention to international students' unique issues and experiences because of their broad focus

P.5, line 32-33: Provide additional details on how articles will be screened. Some reviews do a two-stage screening process where titles and abstracts are screened in the first stage and articles making it through that stage then have a full-text review. Was there only one stage where full articles of all studies found were reviewed? I also suggest specifying in this section that the articles were screened to see if they met inclusion criteria. Will the articles be screened in Mendeley or will a software tool such as Covidence be used?

>>>Great suggestion. We will follow a two-step screening process as you rightly noted and will screen articles with Rayyan. We have clarified this on page 5.

P. 5, lines 42-43: I'm unclear what "Two reviewers will also be responsible for the data analysis process" is referring to. Does this mean two people will independently abstract the data mentioned in the prior sentence? It would be helpful to specify how many people will do that. Or, does it refer to developing the table and summary of results?

The two reviewers will independently extract data from the studies using a data charting form developed by the research team. This has been clarified in the manuscript on page 6.

P. 5, lines 44-45: I suggest rewording this sentence to something such as "The scoping review will include a table that summaries the information collected through the data extraction process."

>>> Thank you for this suggestion. We have revised the sentence as suggested. Please see page 6.

P. 6, line 40: I suggest removing or replacing the term "financial want" as this tends to refer to things that are nice to have, but not needed

>>> Thank you for this suggestion. We have removed the term "financial want" from the manuscript

Reviewer: 2

Dr. Kathrine Wright, University of Nevada Reno

Comments to the Author:

[GENERAL FEEDBACK]

This is a fascinating article and a critical area of investigation. Having personally used food pantries and experienced food insecurity, I find this protocol insightful and vital.

This manuscript could provide much-needed research to the field. Therefore, I have included a list of articles that may interest the authors and support their review. For transparency purposes, the last two articles marked with an asterisk (*) are articles that I have authored. It is absolutely not necessary for the authors to cite these two articles for protocol acceptance.

Following the list of supporting articles, I have included a list of words that may be beneficial to add to the authors' search string. My apologies if there are any duplications regarding the authors' citations and search list. It is not necessary to include these authors or search terms; however, it is recommended that the authors consider citing the manuscripts to further enhance justification. I believe additional search terms are needed to enhance the review's output.

>>> Thank you very much for your suggestions. We have included several of the authors and search terms you recommended. This is much appreciated.

[LIST OF WORKS TO REVIEW FOR BACKGROUND SUPPORT]

Alonso, E. B., Cockx, L., & Swinnen, J. (2018). Culture and food security. *Global Food Security*, 17, 113–127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2018.02.002>

Arbeit, C. A., Staklis, S., & RTI International. (2016). New American undergraduates: Enrollment trends and age at arrival of immigrant and second-generation students. (Statistics in Brief NCES 2017-414). Institute of Education Sciences. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017414.pdf>

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resources and skills in predicting food security status among college students. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 38(4), 374–384. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcs.12110>

Ineson, E., Lyons, A., & Branston, C. (2006). Cross cultural change, adjustment and culture shock: UK to USA. *Tourism (Zagreb)*, 54(4), 355–365.

Jung, E., Hecht, M. L., & Wadsworth, B. C. (2007). The role of identity in international students' psychological well-being in the United States: A model of depression level, identity gaps, discrimination, and acculturation. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 31(5), 605–624. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2007.04.001>

Koc, M., & Welsh, J. (2001). Food, foodways and immigrant experience. Toronto: Centre for Studies in Food Security, 2, 46–48.

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Liebkind, K., Jasinskaja-Lahti, I., & Solheim, E. (2004). Cultural identity, perceived discrimination, and parental support as determinants of immigrants' school adjustments: Vietnamese youth in Finland. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 19(6), 635–656.

Moffat, T., Mohammed, C., & Newbold, K. (2017). Cultural dimensions of food insecurity among immigrants and refugees. *Human Organization*, 76(1), 15–27. <https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.76.1.15>

Payne-Sturges, D. C., Tjaden, A., Caldeira, K. M., Vincent, K. B., & Arria, A. M. (2018). Student hunger on campus: Food insecurity among college students and implications for academic institutions. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 32(2), 349–354.

Sanou, D., O'Reilly, E., Ngnie-Teta, I., Batal, M., Mondain, N., Andrew, C., Newbold, B. K., & Bourgeault, I. L. (2014). Acculturation and nutritional health of immigrants in Canada: A scoping review. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 16(1), 24–34.

Schwartz, S. J., Waterman, A. S., Umaña-Taylor, A. J., Lee, R. M., Kim, S. Y., Vazsonyi, A. T., Huynh, Q., Whitbourne, S. K., Park, I. J., & Hudson, M. (2013). Acculturation and well-being among college students from immigrant families. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 69(4), 298–318.

Schwartz, S. J., Weisskirch, R. S., Zamboanga, B. L., Castillo, L. G., Ham, L. S., Huynh, Q.-L., Park, I. J., Donovan, R., Kim, S. Y., & Vernon, M. (2011). Dimensions of acculturation: Associations with health risk behaviors among college students from immigrant families. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 58(1), 27.

Weller, D. L., & Turkon, D. (2015). Contextualizing the immigrant experience: The role of food and foodways in identity maintenance and formation for first-and second-generation Latinos in Ithaca, New York. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 54(1), 57–73.

*Wright, K.E., Lucero, J.E., Ferguson, J.K., Granner, M.L., Devereux, P.G., Pearson, J.L., & Crosbie, E. (2021). The impact that cultural food security has on identity and well-being in the second-generation U.S. American minority college students. *Food Security*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01140-w>

*Wright, K.E., Lucero, J.E., Ferguson, J.K., Granner, M.L., Devereux, P.G., Pearson, J.L., & Crosbie, E. (2021). The influence of cultural food security on cultural identity and well-being: a qualitative comparison between second-generation American and international students in the United States. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 1-27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03670244.2021.1875455>

[STUDY DESIGN]

I have previously performed a systematic review that was not published in a journal. I have included additional search terms below that I uncovered that might be helpful for the authors' scoping review and better answer their research question.

Students:

- *Sojourner
- *transnational migrant/migrant student
- *student mobility

Food Insecurity:

- *food poverty
- *food scarcity
- *food loss/loss of food
- *access to food
- *food instability
- *food insufficiency
- *food desert
- *food swamp
- *food apartheid
- *food hardship
- *food sovereignty
- *food capacity
- *food use
- *cuisine
- *foodways
- *foodscape
- *regional food
- *traditional food
- *national dish
- *food shed
- *country food
- *culturally appropriate foods
- *culturally acceptable foods
- *culturally accepted foods
- *culturally preferred foods
- *culturally satisfying food
- *preference of food
- *food system
- *food practices
- *food procurement
- *food preparation
- *food knowledge
- *traditional food
- *country food
- *indigenous food
- *native food

- *aboriginal food
- *food culture
- *culinary heritage
- *culinary colonialism
- *wild foods
- *cultural keystone
- *food choice
- *dietary choice
- *dietary acculturation
- *traditional diets
- *traditional eating
- *food allocation
- *food adequacy/adequate foods
- *nutritional adequacy
- *emergency food

Post-secondary education

- *tertiary education
- *third-level
- *third-stage
- *graduate
- *undergraduate
- *technological university

(postsecondary schools in the US if you wish to include)

- *trade school
- *vocational school
- *technical school
- *vocational college

Intervention

- *WIC/ Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children
- *SNAP/ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Formerly known as Food Stamps)
- *Electronic Benefits Transfer/ EBT
- *The Emergency Food Assistance Program/TEFAP
- *soup kitchen
- *mobile pantry
- *mobile food
- *food delivery

[LIMITATIONS]

An additional limitation that the authors have not mentioned is that selection bias may occur if the scoping review does not identify all available data on this topic and the resulting descriptive account of available information is not fully accurate/fully inclusive.

>>> Great suggestions. We have included this as a limitation.

VERSION 2 – REVIEW

REVIEWER	Jessica Soldavini University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine
REVIEW RETURNED	16-Jun-2022

<p>GENERAL COMMENTS</p>	<p>The authors made some helpful revisions to the manuscript. Some additional suggestions are below.</p> <p>Strengths and Limitations p. 3 lines 35-36: Specify that the review will map existing food insecurity interventions for international students at postsecondary institutions</p> <p>Introduction p. 4, lines 42-44: Rather than citing the prevalence of food insecurity among college students at a single US university, I suggest citing the range or average given in a past review article to help give some additional context on the extent of the issue. It looks like you have one review cited in your article. A couple others to consider using are below. Bruening, M, Argo, K, Payne-Sturges, Det al. (2017) The struggle is real: a systematic review of food insecurity on postsecondary education campuses. J Acad Nutr Diet 117, 1767–1791. Nikolaus CJ, An R, Ellison B, Nickols-Richardson SM. Food Insecurity among College Students in the United States: A Scoping Review. Adv Nutr. 2020;11(2):327-348. doi:10.1093/advances/nmz111</p> <p>P. 5, lines 9-11: It may be helpful to provide a little more detail on the “restricted access to rights and entitlements” that international students may face that impact their food security status. Is this referring to things like the SNAP program in the US?</p> <p>P. 5 lines 16-17: These stressors and their negative effects on dietary choices seem like they’re addressing something different than food insecurity</p> <p>P. 5, line 22: “Emergency Food Assistance Programs” is capitalized. Is this referring to the name of a specific nutrition assistance program? If not, it doesn’t need to be capitalized. Food banks and food pantries are examples of emergency food assistance programs, so you may want to be more specific here with examples of programs. Food pantries are also what’s commonly seen on campuses versus food banks. I’m not familiar with how the terminology is used in countries outside the US, but in the US, food banks are generally larger distribution facilities whereas food pantries are food distribution sites.</p> <p>P. 5, line 36: You may want to change “particular” to “unique”</p> <p>Methods and Analysis p. 6, lines 22: I suggest removing “Focusing on empirical studies” and starting the last sentence of this paragraph with “The research team will exclude ...”</p> <p>p. 6, line 27: The phrase “to find articles for this review” is confusing as it sounds like this was how you found the articles that will be included in the review. I believe this is referring to finding articles on the topic that were used to help construct the full search strategy.</p> <p>P. 6, Line 53: The term “indicate” doesn’t seem like the most appropriate word choice here. I suggest describing the use of PRISMA-ScR to “report” the search and study selection process.</p>
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VERSION 2 – AUTHOR RESPONSE

Reviewer: 1

Dr. Jessica Soldavini, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine

Comments to the Author:

The authors made some helpful revisions to the manuscript. Some additional suggestions are below.

Strengths and Limitations

p. 3 lines 35-36: Specify that the review will map existing food insecurity interventions for international students at postsecondary institutions

Introduction

Thank you for your suggestion. We have specified this as suggested.

p. 4, lines 42-44: Rather than citing the prevalence of food insecurity among college students at a single US university, I suggest citing the range or average given in a past review article to help give some additional context on the extent of the issue. It looks like you have one review cited in your article. A couple others to consider using are below.

Bruening, M, Argo, K, Payne-Sturges, Det al. (2017) The struggle is real: a systematic review of food insecurity on postsecondary education campuses. J Acad Nutr Diet 117, 1767–1791.

Nikolaus CJ, An R, Ellison B, Nickols-Richardson SM. Food Insecurity among College Students in the United States: A Scoping Review. Adv Nutr. 2020;11(2):327-348. doi:10.1093/advances/nmz111

Thank you for your comment and suggestion. We have specified a range for the prevalence of food insecurity as can be seen below:

“A systematic review, involving studies about food insecurity on postsecondary campuses in the United States and other countries, suggests that the rate of food insecurity ranges between 12% and 84%.[22] In another review that focused exclusively on college students in the United States, the prevalence rate ranged from 10% to 75%.[23]”

P. 5, lines 9-11: It may be helpful to provide a little more detail on the “restricted access to rights and entitlements” that international students may face that impact their food security status. Is this referring to things like the SNAP program in the US?

Further details have been provided as recommended. We have discussed how international students in Canada have restricted working hours as well as their exclusion from benefits like the SNAP program in the US.

P. 5 lines 16-17: These stressors and their negative effects on dietary choices seem like they’re addressing something different than food insecurity

This is a great comment, and we agree with you. Hence, we have removed this from the manuscript

P. 5, line 22: “Emergency Food Assistance Programs” is capitalized. Is this referring to the name of a specific nutrition assistance program? If not, it doesn’t need to be capitalized. Food banks and food pantries are examples of emergency food assistance programs, so you may want to be more specific here with examples of programs. Food pantries are also what’s commonly seen on campuses versus food banks. I’m not familiar with how the terminology is used in countries outside the US, but in the US, food banks are generally larger distribution facilities whereas food pantries are food distribution

sites.

Thank you for this insightful comment. We agree that food banks and food pantries are examples of emergency food assistance programs and hence does not need to be capitalized. We have changed this. While we agree that food bank and food pantries are conceptually different, the terminology that is often used on Canadian campuses is food bank.

P. 5, line 36: You may want to change “particular” to “unique”

Thank you. We have changed particular to unique as suggested

Methods and Analysis

p. 6, lines 22: I suggest removing “Focusing on empirical studies” and starting the last sentence of this paragraph with “The research team will exclude ...”

Thank you. We have removed “Focusing on empirical studies” from that sentence.

p. 6, line 27: The phrase “to find articles for this review” is confusing as it sounds like this was how you found the articles that will be included in the review. I believe this is referring to finding articles on the topic that were used to help construct the full search strategy.

Thank you for your keen observation. You are right, and we have corrected this.

P. 6, Line 53: The term “indicate” doesn’t seem like the most appropriate word choice here. I suggest describing the use of PRISMA-ScR to “report” the search and study selection process.

Thank you for your suggestion. We have clarified this as follows:

The search results and study screening and inclusion procedure will be displayed in a Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) flow diagram. The flow diagram will showcase how many records were identified, screened against the inclusion criteria, and included in the review, along with a rationale for exclusion at each stage.

VERSION 3 – REVIEW

REVIEWER	Jessica Soldavini University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine
REVIEW RETURNED	26-Aug-2022
GENERAL COMMENTS	The authors have addressed my comments.